spire confidence.

day, July 6, on a thirty-mile course, starting from the Sandy Hook or the Scotland Lightship. The club offers a \$250 cup for the winning vessel. The Cepheus (Iron Steamboat Company) has been char tered for members and guests. She will leave Pier No. 1, Hudson River (Iron Steamboat Company pier), at 9:30 punctually, and will touch at the same pler, and also at West Twenty-second-st. on her return. The Cepheus will be in charge of the sec-retary of the club, J. V. S. Oddie. Members can obtain their tickets from the superintendent at the clubhouse, in person or by writing. A limited num ber of extra tickets will be issued for the imme diate friends of members, according to priority of

The following directions will govern in the sailng of the race:

Ing of the race:

The start will be off Sandy Hook or Scotland Lightship, as will be signalled. The preparatory signal will be made at 11.30 a. m.

Courses—No. 1 (Letter B). From the starting line, to and around a mark fifteen miles to windward, or to leeward, and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand.

No. 2 (Letter T). From the starting line, ten miles to and around a mark; thence ten miles to and around a second mark, and thence ten miles to finish line, turning the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around.

The starting and finish lines—which will be between a point on the flagship Corsair, indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship—will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

courses, respectively.

The compass courses will be set before the prearatory signal is made. The signals for Course
No. 2 must be read beginning forward.

Marks will be floats displaying a red flag with

Starting signals: Preparatory—A gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted.

Signal for the start—Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired and another red ball hoisted.

Handicap time—Two minutes later a third gun will be fired and both balls will drop.

Should a signal gun miss fire, a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given.

### PART OF THE GEMS HELD.

MANY, HOWEVER, OF MRS. DODGE'S JEW-ELS RETURNED TO HER.

The examination of the jewelry and the dresses in the two trunks, the property of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, which were selzed last Saturday on the arrival of the steamship St. Paul, was made yesterday on the fifth floor of the Appraisers' Stores, under the direction of Assistant Appraiser Brewer It took several hours to make the examination and after it was completed it was learned at the appraiser's office that four lots of jewelry were ized. It was said that the value of the four lots of jewelry seized had been fixed at \$40,000. One of these lots was the pearl necklace and another was the pearl and diamond dog collar. The two other lots were made up of miscellaneous small articles. The rest of the jewelry was shown to have been purchased in this country, and consequently was not dutiable. As it was not subject to duty, it was

It is thought that the scizure of the four lots doubtless mean much litigation, and that it will probably be a long time before the stuff is sold at auction, if it is ever so sold. All of the gowns and other drygoods will probably be returned, it was learned, to Mrs. Dodge to-day. A portion of the goods was declared to be subject to duty, about \$100 worth. It was relatively insignificant that Mrs. Dodge will probably be permitted to pay the duty on it and reclaim it, according to a report. All the information given out at the Appraisers' Stores, it was carefully explained, was entirely unofficial. It was generally accepted that the value of the seized jewelry was about \$10,000, but this was not stated officially. Among those present at the examination were

Mrs. Dodge, her counsel, Edward Lauterbach; several special agents of the Treasury Department besides Colonel Phelps, chief of the law department of the Custom House. It was said that Mrs Dodge at the close of the examination asked to be shown out of the building by a back way, as sh wanted to avoid those persons who wanted to gratify their curiosity by seeing her. Her request was promptly granted. She was taken down on a freight elevator, and she reached the street by way of a rear entrance.

According to Ferdinand E. Minrath, of the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson for Mrs. Dodge, the contents of the two trunks were surrendered to Mrs. Dodge without the ex-

was corroborated by several persons present at the examination.

"In reference to the jewelry, every plece, with the exception of three necklaces," said Mr. Minrath, "was returned to Mrs. Dodge. The value of the three necklaces, which are merely held until further evidence can be submitted regarding their purchase, is about \$12,900. The published story of a champagne basket filled with jewel cases having been thrown into the bay is a falsehood made out of the whole cloth.

"Three large pearl rings passed by the Government appraiser at \$19,000 each, were easily proved by Mrs. Dodge to have cost just forty francs in Paris, or about eight dollars each in American money."

Mr. Corwine asse Porto Rico and the on the same basis the States and T happiness would petucously be a continued to the same basis the States and T happiness would be given a continued to the min out of the operation of the min out of the operation of the same basis the States and T happiness would be given a continued to the min out of the operation of the min of the min out of the operation of the min of the min of the min out of the operation of the min of the

The jewelry and other articles at the time they were seized, were roughly estimated to be worth more than \$100,000.

# NEW CURE FOR GERM DISEASES.

DR. LOEW'S DISCOVERY INTENDED TO SU-PERSEDE THE SERUM TREATMENT.

Washington, June 28-Dr. Oscar Loew, one of the expert vegetable pathologists of the Agricultural Department, has developed to what he be-lieves is a point of practical use a new treatment for germ diseases which promises to supersede the serum treatment now in use in diphtheria, fevers and many other diseases. Dr. Loew's work has been carried on for several years in collaboration with Dr. R. Emmerich. The experiments have been conducted in the laboratories of Munich and this country. The results have never been published in full, but have been such as to warrant introducing the treatment into actual hospital The treatment is similar in some respects to the serum treatment, but depends on a different principle, the basic idea being the presence of a class of ferments known as enzymes, which are produced by the same bacteria that produce

It is because of the production or rather overproduction of a certain enzyme that a disease such as typhoid will "run its course," and then die out of the system. The bacteria in this case, it is stated, are simply killed out by the ferment they The object of the new treatment is t produce pure enzyme, which, introduced into the iman system, will kill the disease germs without injuring the patient. This differs from the prin-ciple of inoculation for smallpox and other discases, where the object is to give the patient a mild type of the disease to render him immune to the more virulent type. Dr. Loew and his colleague, Dr. Emmerich, have

studied and cultivated the enzymes of various diseases, and it is asserted have found that th enzymes of certain bacteria will kill, not only

They are only bubbles, those maiden fancies of love, marriage and motherhood. But what beau-tiful bubbles they are! Who does not wish that all these fancies could end as did the old fairy stories, "and they lived happy ever after." Pain soon pricks the bubbles, and nothing remains of all the hope and gladness of the bride but a bridal veil and a piece

of stale wedding cake. The only way in which happiness can be realized in marriage is by being forearmed against its dangers. Most young women are ignorant of the fact that irregularity means a de-

rangement of the womanly func-tions which may have far reaching consequences after marriage. With this derangement at the start there often follow the drains, ulcerations and inflammations which make

life one long misery.

A certain cure for irregularity and other diseases en is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine nor

other narcotic.

other narcotic.

"I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Isibell Miller, of New Providence, Calloway Co., Ky. "My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had spells which the doctor said were fainting fits. My stomach would cramp until I could not straighten. I did not gain strength from one monthly period to another, was very weak and nervous all the time. The doctor told me he did not know what was the cause of my trouble, and that I would never be any better. I lived in this way from sixteen years old to twenty-three, when the doctor dismissed my case. After this I was novised by a kind friend to try Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the 'Pavorite Prescription' and about five vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I used no other medicine.

I have never had a return of this trouble since."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the com-

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the com-plexion and sweeten the breath.

their parent germs, but also the germs of cholera, their parent germs, diphtheria black plague, typhoid fever, anthrax, diphtheria black plague, staphlococci and probably gonococci. An ensyme that will be fatal to tuberculosis is being sought, though the bacillus of tuberculosis seems to be incapable of producing an enzyme that is fatal to itself. This is also true of the black plague, and for this reason the serum of black plague was applied without success in the cases recently devel-

oped in one of the laboratories in Vienna.

The enzymes are very unstable products, and for this reason quickly deteriorate, but Dr. Loew believes he has found a method of preserving them in shape for use. The further development of this form of treatment is awaited with interest by

PROPOSED MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.

WISDOM OF THE INSULAR COMMISSION'S SUGGESTION FOR PORTO RICO QUESTIONED.

Washington, June 28 (Special).-The following ecommendation of the Insular Commission tained in its report to the Secretary of War, dated May 27 1899, has attracted some attention. It applies to Porto Rico:

That priests and others who have taken the yow of cellbacy may be permitted to renounce said yow and enter into marriage relations the same as other persons.

The wisdom of such a recommendation may be questioned in view of another and more important ne made by the Commission, viz.:

We recommend that a complete separation of Church and State be decreed.

At the present moment the Roman Catholic Church occupies an anomalous position in the island. Under Spanish rule it was a State Church; that is to say, its revenues were guaranteed and the salaries of the clergy were paid almost wholly by the Government. The latter has ceased to exist since the occupation of the island by the American roops. On the other hand, however, the Constitution of the United States cannot yet be said to be operative in all its provisions, since the government of the island is a purely military one priests might marry, probably, without breaking any law other than that of their Church. If it is egal for them to marry it certainly is superfluous to make the marriage doubly legal, as it were, by proclamation or decree. If it is not legal, then it might be argued that the Government not only sustains the authority of the Roman Catholic Church in this matter, but that it also indirectly assumes all the other obligations of a Government toward a State Church. And that argument might, if successful, turn out to be a very expensive one.

Referring to the clause in the Insular Commission's report, which suggests that the priests of Porto Rico who have taken the vow of celibacy be permitted to renounce their vows and enter into marriage relations, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Church, said last evening:

'It would, of course, be a humiliation to the Church to have its laws set aside by the American rulers in Porto Rico, but so far as its effect upon the Church is concerned I don't think that it would make a particle of difference whether such a provision were made in the civil law or not. The law of the United States permits priests to marry, but the priests cannot take advantage of that law. We would like to see the laws of the Church the laws of the Nation, but such a civil law as is proposed in this report cannot do any real damage. I do not believe that the Church will take any official action on the subject." Church to have its laws set aside by the American

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

BY W. R CORWINE, OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION-AN OPINION BY JAMES B. DILL

The Merchants' Association of New-York recentcommissioned William R. Corwine to visit Porto Rico for the purpose of making an investigation of its general conditions from a commercial point of view, and his report of what he saw and learned there has just been made public. He sailed from here on May 6, arriving at Ponce on May 11, and at once began his investigation, but almost immediately, he says, "discovered that there was a very serious bar preventing any material extension of American trade on the island. The bar is caused by the tariff which is in operation there, and so long as it continues in force it is useless to hope for any increase of the sale of American manufactured prod-

Touching on the remedy for this state of affairs, asserts that "if free trade between Porto Rico and the United States were established on the same basis as there is free trade between the States and Territories of the United States, happiness would prevail on the island and an impetus would be given to business which would invite American capital, backed by American brains and enterprise, to develop the island in many ways, and all of the minor causes of complaint growing out of the operation of the tariff laws would van-

uation lead him to advise American merchants who desire to sell goods in Porto Rico to send a better class of commercial travellers there, to give longer redits, to pack their goods more carefully, to study Porto Rico fashions and not try to force American fashions upon them, and to send free samples

This report was submitted on June 7 to President McKinley, who, according to the report, stated that, under the wording of the treaty between this that, under the wording of the treaty between this country and Spain, the status of Porto Rico would have to be fixed by Congress, and that, therefore, he could not change the conditions until Congress had acted. Thereupon it was suggested to the President that he as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, might be able so to modify the tariff now existing in Cuba as to permit those products of Porto Rico which went into Cuba free under Stanish rule to go in there free under Spanish rule to go in there The object of this suggestion was to refree now. The object of this suggestion was to re-lieve Porto Rico somewhat from the condition now prevailing, which shuts out of Cuba that portion of Porto Rico's product which formerly went into that island free. The right of the President to do this was submitted to James B. Dill. counsel for the Merchants' Association, who advised that it was within the power of the President thus to do, in case it were deemed by him proper to exercise such authority. This opinion was submitted to the President, who took it under advisement.

# ISTHMUS CANAL PLAN BLOCKED.

NEW-JERSEY'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL AD-

VISES AGAINST THE INCORPORATION. Trenton, N. J., June 28.-Attorney-General Gray this morning filed an opinion with the Secretary of State advising the refusal of the articles of incorporation of the American Isthmus Ship Canal Company. The articles provided for an authorized capital of \$30,000, with the proviso that the stock might be increased to \$250,000,000 by a vote of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the capital stock. This proviso is in conflict with the New-Jersey State statute which gives to the holders of two-thirds of the capital stock the power to increase the authorized capital. The Secretary of State will later in the day return the papers to the company. The company was intended to be incor-porated here to build a ship canal across the listhmus of Panama. Those named as corporators were Henry Leeds, W. C. Merriam and Juan A. Isthmus of Panama. were Henry Leeds. V Smith, of Jersey City.

Roger H. Lyon, of No. 170 Broadway, who is attorney for the company, refused yesterday to dis-cuss the action of the Attorney-General of Newlersey or to disclose the identity of the capitalists Jersey or to disclose the identity of the capitalists alleged to be back of the enterprise. It was supposed when the first news about the formation of the American Isthmus Ship Canai Company was printed, on Tuesday, that the corporation—or would-be corporation—represented the Grace-Eyre-Cragin syndicate, which last fail obtained a canal concession from the Mearaguan Government; but both ex-Mavor William R. Grace and Edward F. Cragin positively deny any connection with the new company or knowledge of its plans or backers.

# VERDICT AGAINST FRENCH LINE.

WIDOW OF A VICTIM OF LA BOURGOGNE DISASTER

Paris, June 28.-The action for damages brought by Mme. Resal as a result of the loss of her husband by the sinking of the French Line steamer La Bourgogne in collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, July 4, 1898, off Sable Island, Nova Scotia, has resulted in a

sable Island, Nova Scotla, has resulted in a verdict against the company of 100,000 france, the plaintiff at the same time being debarred from claiming any money lost with M. Resal which may hereafter be recovered.

The court found the company responsible for the acts of the captain, who was declared to be at fault in not bringing his ship to a standstill after the collision, in losing time in launching the boats and in not furnishing the passengers with lifebelts.

HEATING AND LIGHTING COMPANY.

Camden, N. J., June 28.-The Mason Heating and Lighting Company filed articles of incorporation today in the Camden County Clerk's office. The object is to manufacture all kinds of oil, gas and others burners. The capital is \$1,000,000, and the amount paid in \$1,000. The corporators are James A Mason, F. Bendheim, Albert E. Hartel, C. C. Mayer and W. F. Eldell.

DEWEY SAILS FOR PORT SAID. GENERAL OTIS SUSTAINED. AMERICAN GOVERNORS LIKED

THE ADMIRAL'S HEALTH IMPROVED BY HIS STAY AT COLOMBO.

Colombo, Ceylon, June 28.-The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, sailed from here for Port Said at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Admiral has been living quietly here, and his health has improved. He went on board the cruiser at 10 o'clock this morning. The customary official visits were exchanged during the day.

Previous to his departure Admiral Dewey visited the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, now at this port, having on board Captain Richard P. O'Leary, U. S. N., the Governor of the Island of Guam, who is on the way to his post.

#### ADMIRAL DEWEY'S UNIFORM.

Washington, June 28 (Special).-The new regulations prescribing the uniforms of naval officers were issued to-day. Few material changes are made in the existing dress, but for the first time in many years provision has had to be made for distinguishadmiral from other flag officers, and while Admiral Dewey's modesty will not be shocked by revival of the gorgeous raiment of the officer of that grade he will be conspicuous enough to satisfy most of his admirers. He will not need to make many alterations in the eight costumes he must wear on various occasions, but his epaulets, sleeve ornaments, collar devices and cocked hat will have to be specially manufactured before he passes Gibraltar, for the regulations, which were approved May 8, go into effect practically as soon as they are received by officers, and the copies were mailed to-day To distinguish the Admiral the following points

are to be noted: He will have on his sleeves, near the cuffs, two stripes of two-inch gold lace, with one one-inch stripe between, set one-quarter of an inch apart. A rear-admiral will have only one twoinch stripe, with a half-inch stripe just above it. Captains have four of the half-inch stripes and ensigns have one. The epaulets of all flag officers are the same, but those of the Admiral are embellished with four silver stars of five rays each, placed equidistant from each other in the middle of the strap or frog of the epaulet, with a gold foul one and one-eighth inches long, under each of the two outer stars, while rear-admirals have only two stars, one near each end of the frog, with a smaller silver foul anchor in the centre, nilar devices go on the shoulder straps, the admiral's straps being three-eighths of an inch longer and one-eighth of an inch wider than the straps of other officers. On each side of his collar the Admiral will wear four silver stars, with a gold foul anchor under each of the outer stars. Rear-admirals have two silver stars and a silver foul an-The cocked hat of the Admiral will have a strip of two-inch gold lace laid on flat around the outer rims of the fans, passing under the peaks. For rear-admirals the gold lace is half an inch nar-The admiral's sword belt is embroidered on each edge with half-inch gold braid and has quarterinch gold braid in the centre. Rear-admirals are entitled to half the width of gold on the same belt The cap for the admiral is exactly the same as that for rear-admirals, and his coat, waistcoat, trousers, mackintosh, overcont, cloak, cravat, scarf, shoes rubber boots, shirts, collar and gloves are the same as for all commissioned officers of the Navy. cravat is black-ribbed silk, not more than thirtysix nor less than thirty-two inches long, not more than one and one-quarter inches, nor less than three-quarters of an inch wide, tied in a double bow-knot in front. His shoes, high or low, shall be of black calfskin or patent leather, but in warm weather, with white trousers, plain white shoes of canvas or buckskin or russet leather shoes are allowable when service dress is worn. Only plainbosomed white shirts are permitted when coats are

The eight uniforms to be worn by the Admiral are as follows:

First-Special full dress. To be worn on occasion of special ceremony, and at general muster on the first Sunday of every month. Special full-dress coat, laced trousers, cocked hat, epaulets, sword and full-dress belt.

Second-Full dress. To be worn on occasions of ceremony, as in making the first visit, in each port, to officers of flag rank. Frock coat, laced trousers, cocked hat, epaulets, sword and full-dress belt.

Third-Dress. To be worn on all occasions of ordinary ceremony, in boarding ships of war, in ordinary ceremony, in boarding ships of war, in making the first visit in port to commanding offi-cers, on parades of ceremony with enlisted men under arms, and at Sunday inspections, except on the first Sunday in the mon.n. Frock coat, plain blue or white trousers, cocked hat, epaulets, sword and plain leather belt; the coat to be buttoned six

buttons.

Fourth. Undress A. To be worn when reporting for duty, when serving on courts or boards, except boards of survey, and on such other occasions as may be prescribed by the commanding officer. Frock coat, plain blue or white trousers, blue cap (with white cover or helmet if ordered), shoulder straps, swords and plain leather belt; the coat to be buttoned six buttons.

with white cover of helines is detected, should straps, swords and plain leather belt; the coat to be buttoned six buttons.

Fifth-Undress B. To be worn when calling on foreign officers, other than commanding officers, and on social occasions when frock coats are appropriate. Same as undress A, except that the sword and swordbelt shall not be worn.

Sixth-Service dress. To be worn at all times not already provided for. Blue or white service coat, plain blue or white trousers, and blue cap (white cap cover or helmet, if ordered, instead of blue cap). The service swordbelt is to be worn, with sword attached, on all duty with enlisted men under arms, or when away from the sup on service. The swordbelt is to be worn and the sword is to be at hand when on watch.

Seventh-Evening dress A. To be worn in the evening on occasions of ceremony to which officers are invited in their official capacity. Evening dress coat and waistcoat, laced trousers, cocked hat, epaulets, sword and full-dress belt (under waistcoat).

Eighth-Evening dress B. To be worn in the

waistcoat). Eighth—Evening dress B. To be worn in the evening on social occasions to which officers are invited in their official capacity. Evening dress coat and waistcoat, plain blue trousers and blue.

# SIR RICHARD STILL SPEAKING.

CONTINUATION OF THE BRITISH SIDE OF THE VENEZUELAN CASE.

Paris, June 28-The Venezuela Arbitration Commission resumed its sessions this morning, and Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney-General, continued his presentation of the case of Great Britain.

At the conclusion of Sir Richard Webster's speech, the British representatives held a short

All parties agree that he is making a strong case for Great Britain.

To-morrow evening President Loubet will give hall to all the Commissioners.

This afternoon President Loubet received the members of the Venezuelan Commission. They were introduced to him by Professor Martens, the umpire in the boundary dispute.

# COLONEL GAYNOR TALKS A LITTLE.

WILL DEAL WITH THE STORIES OF HIS MATRI-MONIAL VENTURES WHEN HE RETURNS.

London, June 28 .- Colonel John F. Gaynor treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of New-York, who is at the Hotel Cecil here, was asked by a representative of the Associated Press this evening regarding the statement, published in a New-York paper, that a record of his marriage to Carrie B. Gifford had apparently been found on the books of the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York City, as having oc curred in 1890, while the Colonel, it was added, recently married Miss Annie Pitney, in Washington, previous to leaving America for England. He said:

I return to New-York. I simply warn the general public to treat the statements with the greatest reserve. As for my immediate political and personal friends, they know too well my record of honor and common-sense, and they have no need of denials in the discussion private matters. I decline to waste time in dis-

private matters. I decline to waste time in dis-cussing inventions.

"Say, also, that any interviews with me al-leged to have come through any other source than the Associated Press are inventions, as I have declined to see others. But for the benefit of the Associated Press I propose to throw down this romance, and there the matter ends."

TO SETTLE THE COBURG SUCCESSION.

Continued from first page.

have poured their resentment into the ears of the Administrations's most persistent opponents. In expressing his determination to afford General Otis every resource he asks, the President is confident that if twenty-five thousand additional men were needed in the Philippines in the coming fall they could be promptly secured through the remarkable recruiting machinery which has been erected by Adjutant-General Corbin since last March. The perfection of this establishment has only to be realized to in-

The organization in a few months last year of an army of 275,000 men was a small part of its operations. When the Peace Treaty was signed 250,000 of these men were quietly and expeditiously mustered out, with no more than a trace of friction.

RAPID WORK IN RECRUITING.

Since March 4, this year, forty-six thousand Regulars who had enlisted for the war have been discharged, and as many more enlisted. At dress parade this afternoon the 19th Infantry mustered sixteen hundred men. A month ago it came home from Porto Rico with nine hundred men, and over four hundred of these took their discharges. Enliatments are now being made at the rate of twelve hundred a week. At seventy stations over a thousand men a day are being examined, of whom nearly 90 per cent are rejected for various causes. In a few weeks, at this rate, the force of Regulars in the Philippines and on the ocean bound to Manila will be 29,270 men. That is the maximum force of Regulars to be sent to General Otis. Quickly following these will go the volunteers, recruited precisely as the Regulars, to fill out the three regiments authorized. General Otis reports that two of these have already been skeletonizedthat is, their officers, commissioned and noncommissioned, have been assigned, and perhaps some of their privates have enlisted. Recruits to fill ten companies of 128 men each will be sent from here as soon as General Otis says he is ready for them. He is expected to have the remaining regiment in skeleton organization in another week, and that will be filled up before the end of August. Men who have had the benefit of years of service are volunteering for these regiments, which will therefore be composed of good soldiers and ready for duty at the outset.

Similar regiments could be organized and equipped at the rate of a regiment a week next fall if General Otis asked for them, but there is a partial confidence in the War Department, based on trustworthy information, that there will be little trouble in Luzon after Septem-

### REBELS KILL A CAVALRYMAN.

INSURGENTS SHELLED BY THE NAPINDAN-SPANIARDS LEAVING MANILA.

Manila, June 28.-Captain Gale's squadron of the 4th Cavalry embarked for Morong on Monday. The gunboat Napindan, which accompanied the troops, visited the town of Muntiulupa, on the west shore of the lake, and found a small body of rebels intrenched there. The intrenchments were shelled by the Napindan, and when the rebels began to retreat the cavalry was landed. The Filipinos, in firing a final volley, killed a cavalry private,

General Jaramillos, who is settling Spain's military affairs here, has received a cable message from the Minister of War at Madrid, General Polavieja, announcing that the pay of all soldiers who are in the hands of the insurgents will be continued during their captivity. The families of many of these officers and soldiers are in Manila, without means of support here or on their return to Spain.

The new Spanish Consul here, Sefior Luis Marinas, says his foremost business is to secure the release of the prisoners.

The Spaniards are fast leaving Manila. The steamer Isla de Luzon will sail for Spain soon, taking several hundred persons, civil and mili-tary officials and their families. The Spanish commercial men are selling out, and some of the largest interests here will soon pass into the hands of English capitalists.

LOSSES AT MANILA. AN OBSERVER WHO HAS GONE TO YOKOHAMA THINKS THEY ARE UNDERESTIMATED.

Vancouver, B. C., June 28.-Louis La Dow, who recently arrived in Yokohama from Manila, is quoted in the last Japanese papers as expressing the conviction that the end of the war with the Fill-pinos is by no means in sight. The official reports of American losses, he thinks, are not wholly trustworthy, as they make no allowance for num-bers who die in the hospital. The number of Amercans killed in battle or who have died in the hospitals since the outbreak of hostilities will, he thinks, easily reach 5,000. The volunteer force he regards as the flower of the army of occupation, for their training has made them as efficient as any regulars in the world. Unfortunately, the more reent reinforcements are not nearly so good as the original volunteers, who were not actuated by any prospect of high pay, but by patriotism or love of adventure. The later arrivals will require a great

deal of putting into shape.

The original army of occupation are not in a pleasant frame of mind. They are, in the first place, perfectly willing to fight against any civilized power in ordinary warfare, but they object to wasting their lives and health upon "niggers," as they contemptuously call the Filipinos, and they indulge n many growls at the necessity which compels them to be on the qui vive day and night in order not to be caught napping by their cunning enemies. One feature of the war is that, although so many natives have been killed, few weapons have been captured. The moment a Filipino falls there are ten ready to snatch his rifle and make away with it, Their numerical forces are practically inexhaustible, Their numerical forces are practically inexhaustinic, whereas the Americans can only obtain fresh men after long delays and at great expense. It is a remarkable fact that, although the American troops have often remained in the trenches in a soaking condition for days at a time, they have never

# GOODMAN'S WORK APPRECIATED.

THE ADVOCATE OF REFORM IN PRIMARY ELEC-TIONS RECEIVES A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.

Alderman Elias Goodman, of the XXXIst Assembly District, who organized the Allied Political Clubs for primary election reform in 1896, received a handsome testimonial last evening at the Central Republican Club, No. 101 West One-hundred-andtwenty-seventh-st. The testimonial was a book containing the history of the movement for primary election reform, and a copy of the present Primary law, together with the signatures of many prominent men of the State and city. Among the signatures are those of Governor Roosevelt, ex-Mayor Strong, Cornellus N. Bliss, Lemuel E. Quigg, William Brookfield, General Anson G. McCook, Edward Lauterbach and J. J. Coogan.

committee. He said that the Primary law as now ount at the primaries. He added that he had not been alone in the work, and acknowledged the assistance of John E. Milholland, Senators Davis and Ford, L. E. Quigg, ex-Governor Black and others. Goodman's efforts on behalf of purer primaries and speeches were made by Congressman Low, Colonel Treat, Collector of Revenues; A. H. Steele and others Letters were read expressing recognition of Mr.

TRANSFER OF WHITE STAR CAPTAINS. Owing to the entrance into the White Star Line service of its new steamer, the Oceanic, John Lee,

of captains: Captain John G. Cameron, commodore of the fleet and at present captain of the Teutonic, will command the Oceanic. / Captain E. R. Mc-Kinstry. goes from the command of the Germanic to the Teutonic. He will be succeeded on the Germanic by Captain Haddock, of the Britannic. The Britannic will be commanded by Captain B. S. Hayes. Captain Hayes was formerly chief officer on the Teutonic. Coburg. June 28.—The Diet has been summoned to meet here Friday, to settle the question of the succession to the throne.

CHANGE OF FEELING ON THE PART OF THE CUBAN PRESS-HAVANA TOPICS.

Havana, June 28.-Within the last few weeks the newspapers of the island, with a few exceptions, have shown a remarkable change of front regarding the present Governors of the provinces. The papers of Havana were formerly very antagonistic to Major-General Ludlow. Now most of them have nothing but praise for his administration of the city. The Matanzas papers assert that their province has one of the best of the military governors in General Wilson. The press of Santa Clara regrets the departure of General Bates. Puerto Principe journals have frequently given full credit to General Carpenter, and, as for Santiago, the merits of General Leonard Wood are the favorite theme of the local press there. Major-General Lee continues to be, as he always has been, very popular with Cubans of all classes, while there are few who fail to recognize in Governor-General Brooke one whom they call a "very safe man to do business with" and an administrator having the real interests of Cuba

CUBAN WIDOWS WANT SHELTER.

Thirty widows of Cubans killed during the war who have been living in the former Spanish cavalry barracks were recently ordered to move, in order to allow the work of repair to go on. They addressed a petition to General Ludlow, asking him to authorize them to occupy some other building, of which there are many that might be used. The city asylums are already full of women living on Government

Señor Miguel Gomez, Civil Governor of the province of Santa Clara, accompanied by a commission of the leading men of the province, has arrived here with a view of presenting a scheme for the distribution of agricultural implements

In the province of Havana and the eastern parts of the province of Pinar del Rio crop conditions are now fairly satisfactory. The cane is looking especially well, while the rains, though neither general nor copious, are sufficient to keep the crops vigorous. In the central and extreme western portions of Pinar del Rio the drouth continues and many crops have been utterly ruined.

According to advices from Artemisa, on the return there from Havana of Major José Acosta, of the Cuban army, with a considerable quantity of money, the rural guards arrested him on the charge of complicity in the recent safe robbery at Mariel. It was known that he sate robbery at Mariel. It was another than had no funds before leaving the town, though he attempted to account for the possession of what was found upon him by saying that he had obtained the money at a bank in Havana. what was found upon him by saying that he had obtained the money at a bank in Havana. He attempted to resist arrest, and fled, firing at the rural guards until his revolver was empty, though without hitting any one. The guards finally overtook him. Acosta, who was rather prominent before the war, is a relative of General Baldomera Acosta, Chief of Police at Marianao. He recently sold guns to unarmed Cubans to enable them to make application to the American paymesters in the distribution of the American paymesters in the distribution of

DR. BRUNNER LEAVES HAVANA.

Dr. W. T. Brunner, the retiring chief quarantine officer, sailed for the United States to-day on board the Plant Line steamer Mascotte. He goes to undertake similar duties at Savaniah. Captain Carter, of the Marine Hospital Service, will succeed him. The sugar crop at Sagua la Grande for the

year amounts to 200,000 sacks.

The "Regeneracion Espanola," the Carlist organ, sneers at the Madrid telegrams published

in the local papers here. It says:
"The Spanish censor is doing his best to deceive the world regarding the true situation in Spain. The pretended riots are merely ripples before the genuine revolt in favor of Don Car-

Rumors that the Carlists have taken the field Rumors that the Carlists have taken the head are rife in Havana. The Stock Exchange is affected seriously, and Spanish futures, fluctuated, with no buying. Contract purchases for future delivery of wines, oil, olives, beans and canned goods were offered quietly, but no sales were recorded.

CABINET PLACE FOR GENERAL WOOD

Havana, June 28.-The local papers assert that to Major-General Leonard Wood has been offered by President McKinley a position in the Cabinet as the head of the proposed new Department of the Colonies, in the event of Congress authorizing the Department. In the mean time, they say, he has been requested by the President to return to Santiago.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO. FOURTEEN NEW CASES REPORTED IN THE LAST TWO DAYS.

Santiago de Cuba, June 28.-Fourteen new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported during the last two days. This raises the total number of cases to fifty, of which twelve have proved fatal.

Major Carr, the surgeon in charge, reports that there are no further cases under suspicion, and the general health of the troops is good.

FIVE DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER Washington, June 28.-General Brooke's death report from Havana, dated June 27, is as follows:

Death report, 25th, Santiago—Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Fabricius, Privates James McCasiey and Charles E. Rogers, G. 5th Infantry, Michael L. White, late 4th Volunteer Infantry, all yellow fever; Private John H. Cassidy, A. 5th Infantry, malarial hæmaturia.

General Brooke also reports the death of Swan Jensen, wagoner, Company B, 5th Cavairy, at Puerto Principe, from yellow fever, on the 26th.

Washington, June 28 .- Surgeon-General Van Reypen of the Navy has received a report from the surgeon on duty at Porto Rican ports, saying that a most satisfactory sanitary condition exists throughout the island, and that there is not a trace of yellow fever.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN PORTO RICO.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS STRANDED HERE MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THEIR TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE-TEAMSTERS IN A SIM-

ILAR TROUBLE.

Thirty teamsters who served with the Army in Cuba and Porto Rico, and who arrived here on the Government transport Buford two days ago, are roaming about town penniless because of what is said to be an error in their return papers. When they went to the Army Building to obtain transportation to their Western homes they that their papers provided only for their return "to the United States," no locality being specified

Colonel Amos Kimball, depot quartermaster here, reported the state of affairs to the authorities at Washington, and they have telegraphed to the officers who gave the teamsters their discharges for information, and to have the error rectified.

A number of discharged soldiers, who also came on the Buford, are in the same predicament as the teamsters. The soldiers were paid off when they were discharged in Porto Rico and Cuba, and also received their land travelling allowance of a day's pay and rations for every twenty miles from this city to their homes. As the Government gave them would also be sent to their places of enlistment,

arrived from San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santiago, Cuba, yesterday, brought among its passengers Major C. W. Fishback, U. S. A.; Captain and Mrs. James Rockwell, Dr. Gilman, Dr. and Mrs. Dansereau, Dr. and Mrs. A. Stahl, from San Juan, and Lieutenant J. T. Ord, from Santiago.

THE CYRUS WAKEFIELD IN TROUBLE. London, June 28.-Advices have been received which state that the ship Cyrus Wakefield, of and from New-York, April 4, for San Francisco, put into Stanley, Falkiand Islands, on June 18, slightly damaged, and that Captain Henry, who had sailed in her, was dead.

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BANK OF ENGLAND'S GOLD RESERVE.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S REMARKS TO LOK-DON MERCHANTS.

London, June 28.-Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,

Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to a personal toast at the banquet of the bankers and merchants of London at the Mansion House this evening, and referring to the diminution of the gold reserve of the Bank of England and the great increase of the world's gold, said: "Some persons seem to entertain alarm be-

cause, although London is the great market for the world's gold, this vast increased product seems to have passed us by and to have taken permanent abode in the United States and

chequer in that year) expressed a strong opinion on this matter; but the relation between the Bank of England and the money market has been greatly changed by the rise of the great private joint stock banks. To arrange this re-serve so as to meet the requirements of foreign countries and of the banks that have deposited with the Bank of England will be the great object of my office, though the matter need not cause any alarm."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

London, June 28.-The Parliamentary Committee THREE STRIKING MINERS KILLED.

Berlin, June 28.—Three strikers were killed yesterday during the rioting at the Bochum coal mines. The number of men wounded is not known, as many of them were spirited away to private to the first year's proceedings.

Lionson, June 28.—The Parliamentary Committee for the Promotion of the Anglo-American Movement, met to-day in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons. The Right Hon, James Bryce, Liberal, Member of Parliament for Aberdeen, presided.

It was decided to issue at an early date a report of the first year's proceedings.

free ocean passage to New-York they thought they W. R. Spooner, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Allied Political Clubs, made the not understanding that they had already received presentation speech, and many of the clubs with their travelling allowance. As a result they spent nearly all of their money, and are stranded in this city. They are in a worse fix than the teamsters, for it is probable that within a few days the latter will receive transportation to their homes. RECOVERS 100,000 FRANCS. vhom Mr. Goodman has been associated in the "I have come here for a little rest and holiwork were present. Mr. Goodman accepted the album and thanked the day from the excitement of politics. I do not know anything of the reports published in the amended would work for the harmony of all par-ties, and under it the citizens would have an honest New-York papers, though reporters follow me OFFICERS ARRIVE ON THE M'PHERSON. like detectives. Therefore, I decline to discuss The United States transport McPherson, which these stories and leave all this to deal with when

the local manager, announces the following transfer

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houses. Thirty-six arrests were made yesterday, and troops to protect the non-strikers arrived at the scene of the disturbance to-day.

"In 1891 Mr. Goschen (Chancellor of the Ex-